NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR

THE DAILY HERALD, 2 cents per copy-\$7 per THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at 6% code per copy, or 33 per annum; the European Edition 55 per annum; the European Edition 55 per annum, to any part of Great Britain, and 55 to any pert of the Continent, both to include the postage.

FOLUNTIARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing the person news, solicited from any quarter of the world; found in the containing the co

chume XVI......No. 92

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-CARPENTER OF ROUEN

BROADWAY THEATRE, Breadway-Wine's Your NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Equintain Prayons

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Love IN A NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Macheth

BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM, Broadway-Danie Corres

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad FELLOWS' MINSTRELS, Fellows' Musical Hall, 444

HORN & WHITE'S OPERA TROUPE, Coliscum, 450 SABLE HARMONISTS, Chinese Rooms, 539 Broadway

AMERICAN MUSEUM-ANUSING PERFORMANCES AP-NEW YORK AMPHITHEATRE, 37 Bowery-Equistrian WASHINGTON HALL-PANORAMA OF THE PILGRIN'S

RATTLER'S COSMORAMA, corner of Thirteenth street MINERVA ROOMS-PANORANA OF IRELAND.

MOPE CHAPEL-CONCERT BY THE ALLEGHANIANS

DOUBLE SHEET

New York, Thursday, April 3, 1851.

News from Europe and California. The Baltie, Capt. Comstock, from Liverpool, i due to-day, with one week's later intelligence from Europe; and the North America, Capt. Blithen, Empire City, Capt. Wilson, and Georgia, Capt Porter, with two weeks' later news from California will be due to-morrow or Saturday.

Summary of the Latest Intelligence.

It will be seen by our report of the proceedings of the Legislature of this State, yesterday, which is published in another column, that the bill for the completion of the canals was the prominent subject of debate. The unconstitutionality of the measure was clearly pointed out; but the members who have, from the first, seemed determined to force it through at all hazards, care little whether it is according to the constitution or not. The select committee appointed by the Senate to

investigate the charge preferred by Mr. Suydam, of this city, against Mr. Bull, the Sergeant-at-Arms of that body, made their report yesterday, and a copy of it will be found in our report of the proceed ings of the Legislature in another column. Th committee were unanimous that the charge wa sustained by the evidence in the case, and directed the attention of the Senate to the punishment prescribed by the statute. In relation to Messrs. Robinson, Stone, and Johnson, the committee were of opinion that their conduct was highly improper, in writing letters to Mr. Bull, giving their opinion in reference to the probable fate of the bill for the more effectual suppression of gambling, but did not suggest any action in the premises. Further de bate on the whole subject was postponed till to-day The Senate promptly discharged Mr. Bull, but whether they will punish him any further or not, we san't say. They have the power of imprisoning bim during the remainder of the session.

Another unsuccessful attempt was made by the Legislature of Massachusetts to elect a United States Semiter vesterday. The ballotting showed a loss to Mr. Sumner of four. That gentleman's chances of election are decidedly small. A motion to postpene the subject for three weeks was then carried, but a motion to reconsider was offered, and will be debated to-day.

Presidential Movements-Signs of the Times

The movements of the politicians, the tone of certain classes of newspapers, the drift of those who live on public plunder, are beginning to look very pointedly towards the next Presidency. Indications of the next semmble for the fifty millions of dollars a year, are multiplying on all sides in the Northern States, and especially in those regions where the anti-slavery element and the anti-slavery agitation are used to the most advantage, by designing pol ticians, to influence elections, and to promote the elevation of particular men to office and power These indications are very plain in New York and New England.

The administration of Mr. Fillmore, aided as i is by the powerful intellect of Mr. Webster and his lates, in spite of all the efforts which are being made by splendid speeches, removals from office, o arrangements of a political character, appears to belosing ground more and more every day, among the moving elements of the whig party of the North-elements which are now identified with the anti-slavery centiment. Union committees and Union funds, have falled to produce any general effect, though they have been special providences t rinking journals and rotten statesmen. The great efforts of the leading statesmen belonging to th old whig party, combined with the power and influence of the administration, have been all exhaust ed, and every one of them, in Converse and out of it, in the administration and out of it, appears to be calmly and quietly sinking into the tomb of the Camuch fear that Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Mr. Fillmore, and their associates, in per-fecting the recent measures for the settlement of the slavery difficulty in Congress, have no more chance of renewing their political power, or rising into political estimation after 1852, than Gen ral Tom Thumb-with all the influence and Puncombe of Barnum-has to arrive at the splendid stature of General Winfield Scott .-Ex-Senator Dickinson, of New York, who occupied such a distinguished post during the great compremise fight, is utterly demolished, and flung bad into private life. All his associates, in Congress or est of it, either whige or democrate, who pursued the same policy that he did in favor of the Union and the constitution, and for a settlement of the quarrel between the North and the South, are enjoying a similar fare, and a similar fate is staring

Even in the lower departments of politics-in the nowspapers, and other organs of public opinion-the same general characteristics of decay are visible. The Union Committee of this city expended their fands and their influence without avail, and the journals, both whig and democratic, which aided the Union movement, are withering and disappearing in every direction. The hunker Globe, of this city-the organ of the Union democracy-has died entright, from want of support, while the anti-slaof Tammany Hall. Mr. Webster and the administration, by taking the publication of the laws from certain journals in New York and New England, and giving it to others, and by making certain removals of public officers, and appoint ing others in their stead, have widened the breach tween the Union whigs and the anti-slavery whige, in all sections of the country. The Alba Evening Journal and the Boston Atlan, with thirty or forty other anti-slavery whig journals in come; tion with them, exhibit the nost bitter and unre lenting animosity to the administration of Mr. Fill more, and to Mr. Webster and his associates in the government. The truth is, that in spite of the prestige of great statesmanship and mighty talent, Mr. Fillmore and his cabinet may, to a cermin extent, be considered as serving the second term which Captain Tyler once sighed for, with some of the same men for advisers, and some of the same materials for stock in trade. How queer! how very

In the midst of this singular exhibition, distinct and positive movements are being made in New York and New England, with reference to the next presidency. The anti-slavery or Seward whigs have taken up General Scott, and placed him be-fore the country as the embodiment of their principles, their purposes, and their hopes. The auti-slavery or Van Buren democrats in this city, and in other regions of the North, have in like manner seized on the popularity, the sobriety, and the pretensions of General Houston, of Texas, as their rep resentative in the contest which is now opening throughout the country. The Boston Atlas, the leading anti-slavery whig organ of New England backed up by twenty or thirty echoes, joins heart and hand in favor of General Scott; while the Ecc ening Journal of Albany, with thirty or forty similar echoes in this State, is assuming the same ground in favor of General Scott, and a bitter hostility to the administration and all the old statesmen of the whig party. Mr. Seward and his cabinet in Alba ny are undoubtedly the advisers of the movement and the instigators of these attempts to make the whig party of the North, now, hencefore and forever, an anti-slavery organization, without caring what the result of so doing would be on the future peace of the country.

The prospect, therefore, is that the anti-slavery elements of the North, under the impulses commu-nicated to them by Mr. Van Buren in the demoeratic, and Mr. Seward in the whig party, may have some chances of prevailing at the next Presidential election, with the assistance of, and under th pretence of supporting military candidates. If, under such leaders, the anti-slavery sentiment should overrule the North and the free States in the election of a candidate at the next Presidential election. we will see this Union arrayed against itself-one section against another-the North against the South, and the South against the North-on question purely local, on which the existence of the South depends, and over which the North has no constitutional or legal right. The dangers which would surely flow from such a lamentable state of things, we will not attempt to predict. He who has common sagacity may foresee them.

New York, the Paris of the United States-the

The progress of Jenny Lind, the vocalist, up the magnificent Mississippi and its tributacies, from New Orleans to Natchez, from Natchez to St. Louis, from St. Louis to Nashville, from Nashville to Louisville, and other places where an audience worth ten thou sand dollars can be found-the progress of this songstress is amusing, interesting, philosophical, characteristic, profitable, and most suggestive in various particulars. We do not wish, in our re marks on this interesting progress, to touch on the profits of the speculation between Jenny and Barnum. These profits belong to themselves, and they may be allowed to enjoy the fruits of the specula tion in any way they please; but the philosophy of Jenny Lind's progress in the great West, to say nothing of her career in other parts of the country is a subject of grave philosophical speculation amusing analysis, and historical embalment.

Take off your hat and listen. The extraor dinary rise, progress, and growth of the city of New York, is a subject of which her people may well be proud. Her career is unparalleled in the history of the world, in any age, or in any country. Notwithstanding that it may offend some of the neighboring cities to say so, there is very little doubt that the city of New York is not only the commercial metropolis, the great heart and entre of America, from the Aroostook to Panama, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but the Paris of America, and that its influence, both good and bad silly or sensible, pervades the whole continent. Other ities, like Boston, Philadelphia, or New Orleans have their influence and their peculiarities; but both are local, or, at most, only sectional. The influence of New York, on the contrary, is general, and its peculiarities are distinctive and peculiar The influence of New York is much greater than is generally supposed, and much greater than our

eighbors would be willing to admit.

One of the best proofs of the influence which New York exercises, is to be found in the fact, that whatever is done here, silly or sensible, is imitated by other cities at a distance. Every undertaking in which we engage is imitated; and even our folly, extravagance, and vice are closely copied. It is the great moving and directing power of the country, and other cities are but satellites revolving around it. No matter what we do, other cities will attempt the same. Let us give a few instances in proof. Every one remembers the abolition riots and outrages that were committed here a number of years since which were produced under the patronage of a military cotemporary. Similar riots followed in Philadelphia. The Philadelphians followed our example, and got up a very respectable imitation, and showed to the world that they could burn churches as well as the New Yorkers could. It would seem, therefore, that even what our "higher law" rowdies take into their heads to do, is imitated in other cities. So it was, too, in the organ ization of a native American party. Archbishop Hughes having very imprudently doffed hi vestments, and entered the political arena, with the connivance of William H. Seward, the then Governor of the State, a reaction took place and the result was the organization of a Native American party, which carried everything before t at the first election which followed. There were no Bishop Hugheses out of New York, but, notwith standing that want, the Native American feeling and principle was as strong in Philadelphia, Boston and even in St. Louis, as they were in New York; this city having applied the spark to the train, and those cities following in our lend as naturally as possible. This was clearly imitation, for we have o doubt that if the matter had not originated in New York there never would have been a Native American organization elsewhere. The people of New York have made asses of themselves on many ocasions by toadying to distinguished foreigners, and have been complimented with base ingratitude for their pains. They almost worshipped Dickens when he was here. It was Dickens this, Dickens that, and Dickens everything; and the return was a Dickens book, which cast ridicule on the very persons who heaped compliments on that gentleman, and lost their own self respect in adulating him. We had ne commisscration for the tondies then, nor have we now. New York adulation and toadying were followed by adulation and toadying elsewhere. The people of other parts of the country would not allow us the boner of making fools of ourselves, but ey must do the same. They imitated us in that well as in other things. Again, Thurlow Weed and his associates manufactured an anti-Masonic excitement in this State; and, although there was but one Morgan in the country, or probably in the world, in any age, yet other States attempted to imitate us in that, too, and to get up similar exeitements. Failure, however, was the result everywhere out of New York, in consequence of the want of a "good enough Morgan" for the purpose. So, too, it was with Mormonism. The ce shrated Joe Smith said he dug out of a hill i the neighborhood of Canandaigna, in the State of New York, a new Bible, the sheets of which were covered with hieroglyphies, which he alone could in-

Supret. Mormonism from that time to the present

States-all through the influence of New York city

and State, which, as we have already stated, infla

ence, lend, and direct the rest of the confederacy

To come down to later times. The fulsome adula-

tice, and almost deffeation of Jenny Lind, has been

imitated in other places, if not exceeded. From

has made great strides, principally in the other

the time that she arrived at the wharf until the present, she has had thousands of fools in her train wherever she stopped, except in Havana. Bar num's blarney was swallowed with avidity in New York, and hundreds of dollars were given for the first ticket to hear her sing. Boston, Philadelphia, Pro-vidence, and New Orleans, out-Heroded Herod in the folly. Indeed they went so far in New Orleans, in their extravagance of folly, and glorification of the songstress, that there was a rush to the auction sale of the furniture of her rooms, and the meanest utensil of her bed-chamber was eagerly purchased at twelve dollars. Oh! oh! If the people of New York had not made fools of themselves in the first place, people at a distance would not have done so We are the first sinners.

We might give many additional proofs of the influence which the city of New York, the me-tropolis of America, and destined at no distant day to be the metropolis of the world, exercises on the rest of the republic; but the above are sufficient for our purpose. It is undeniable that in politics, religion, fashion, piety, folly, insanity, morals, society, trade, commerce, theatricals, pugilism, and everything else, we lead the rest of the country; and that whatever is done here is imitated and copied throughout the country. Other cities will not be willing to acknowledge this; but it is a fact, a reality, notwithstanding. There is no denying that what Paris is to France, or London to England, or Pekin to China, New York is to America-the great heart and centre, the leading, moving, and directing power of the continent. Philadelphia and Boston are very nice little places in their way, but they are no more, after all, than suburbs of this vast metropolis. Is not this true philosophy ?

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINES-ANTI-SLAVERY LITE-RATURE-BRYANT AND HILDRETH .- Punctually, or the first of the month, have been issued Hurpers' Monthly Magazine, and the Internation il Magazine published by Stringer & Townsend. The former, it is said, has now reached the enormous circula tion of sixty thousand copies this month, and the latter has advanced already to about twenty-five thousand copies. Both are very popular, and as they contain much entertaining and useful reading matter, will continue on a successful career. observe, however, that there is one thing in the management of these magazines which betrays carelessness-that is, the utter disregard of those constitutional principles which have been the foundation of all the success and prosperity of this country. This is a point which cannot be too rigidly watched for the future, for it is important that th youth of our country should not be led from their allegiance to the patriotic principles of their political fathers, who framed the early government and

constitution of our country.

In the present number of Harpers' Monthly, we notice culogistic remarks on Washington Irving and William C. Bryant. Mr. Irving is entitled to considerable credit for his literary works, and there is a pleasure in discoursing upon his merits, or in being instructed as to the qualities of his mind and genius. With regard to Bryant, as a poet, the world has heard enough-and more than enough. In his early years, he gave signs of being a patrioti poet, whose verses might be of use to society. Latterly, however, he has abandoned the realm of the muses, and has become a rabid and dangerous antislavery man, to whom delicacy of thought or expression towards the patriotic men of our times is wholly foreign. In fact, the great statesmen of our day, who are devoted to the Union, are daily assailed by him through the reckless political organ over which he presides. From the possession of a higher literary reputation than Garrison, he may be deemed, indeed, even more dangerous than that hater of the sound constitutional statesmen of the day. Several years ago, Bryant was a prominent, consistent member of the democratic party; but he has united with Van Buren in a terrible anti-slavery erusade a erusade now in its full career toward exhibiting results which may be such as every good

When a person so notorious, therefore, as this writer, has made himself offensive to the eyes of the people, and particularly to every lover of that Union under which we prosper, it is strange that publishers should attempt to preserve the literary fame of any such political agitators-of any man so hostile in feeling to the continued prosperity of the country, and so evidently bent on sapping that constitution under the wholesome influence of which we have prospered and risen to such high national imporance in the scale of nations. Really, we cannot understand what publishers propose to do by acts in favor of such authors. Do they intend to send their books into the Southern market, or into the tution, the Union, and the common welfare of the people ! If they do, this is a very curious way to effect their object, for it appears to us that no true lover of his country will be a party in exalting such authors above those whose talents and love of their native land are not subjects of doubt.

The truth, we suspect, is, that the publishers are not sufficiently careful in engaging competent editors for their magazines and other literary works They indulge in an expensive cheap economy, by employing small litterateurs, who are carried away with the sophistical political follies of our time, to read over and decide upon the merits of manuscripts. Recent works have satisfied us that this is the case; or why is it that the old political land marks are so often treated with contempt, and that attempts are so frequently made to misrepresent the intentions. and purposes, and patriotism of the fathers of our

independence, our constitution and our prosperity There are seen, every day, in the pers, particularly in those devoted to the exn of abolition doctrines, extravagant notices of the first volume of the second series of a work purporting to be a "History of the United States," written by Richard Hildreth, an author whose fame hitherto has rested on the fact that he has made one or two school books on history, in which errors are much more prominent than merits. Had Mr. Hildreth confined his ambition to these small specimens of historical literature. perhaps he would not have provoked any particular notice; but when he gravely appears as a learned historian, and virtually challenges criticism, our first inquiries are-What improvement has this author made on the works of those who have preceded him? Has he any new, precise, and reliable facts? And what is the philosophical design of his production? It is not our purpose to answer these questions at present; but on turning over the recently published volume devoted to the administration of Washington, we are impressed with the necessity of applying more rigid criticism to the books ssued from the press in this country. The tineture of abolition is so strong in many of the new publica tions, that it is quite time to inquire how far it is to be used, and to how many classes of books it is to be applied, as well as how far publishers are to be permitted to mislead the public by puffs in the journals.

When historical works are made vehicles of false and prurient philosophy; when socialistic and abolition theories are made to color the whole field surveyed by an author, and deductions are made from facts and premises merely to support those vague, and yet dangerous, theories, it becomes an independent journal to expose the means resorted to for mere effect's sake. Mr. Hildreth, for instance, is a man who is carried away by the dreamy vision of the lovers of political abstraction. Being a vio lent and rabid abolition newspaper editor, it is not to be anticipated that he could curb his fancy-even in an historical work-sufficiently to do justice to a subject so important, and so full of varied political interest, as the administration of the first President: and we are not surprised, therefore, to find that the meanings which are to be gleaned from the one sided views of Mr. Hildreth, are such as must for ever condemn him as a duly conscientious historian. When a writer gives to party what should be given

to mankind, he departs from the high sphere to which a great or good author always confines him-self. He sows seeds of error, which are sure, eventually, to spring up into mischievous after-growths, that may spread their dangerous and even destructive ramifications, so as to taugle the very truth itself in irremediable perplexity.

It is not Mr. Hildreth's vain attempt at history that has alone suggested to us the necessity of a close watchfulness of the conduct of authors, and of those publishers who are able, through the terms on which they advertise in nearly all the public journals, to make the reputation of writers by limitless puffs of their productions. Scarcely a day passes that some one or more of the publishers of this city do not place before the country the most outrageous libels on common sense and common truth, and force off on the Southern market, by means of the large trade auction sales, vast ediions of dangerous and untruthful works. Some of the Boston houses seem particularly zealous in this species of abolition literature. It is seen in the weekly newspapers, in the leading magazines and reviews of that city, and in hundreds of books which are issued from its prolific press; and the consequence, sooner or later, must be that the South will deem it prudent to interdict, by individual example, the sale of works emanating from a locality so deeply infected with the diseases of socialism and anti-slavery, the spread of which threatens to sap the very basis of the federal compact.

We give the warning to the New York publishers in time, that the publication of such works as we have alluded to, will be sure to prove injurious to the book-selling trade. Men will not shut their eyes to the insidious spread of doctrines which are aimed at a deprivation of their political rights and privileges, as established at the formation of the Inion. Already they begin to inquire into the political opinious of authors; and hence it is that Hildreth's works, and other similar efforts, springing from party feeling, are deemed by all sensible men devoted to the Union, as unworthy of being read as fair and just representations of practical and honest truth. Should our warning not be heeded, we know the inevitable result. The publishers who will supply the South and Southwest will be located in districts where the taint of abolitionism has not corrupted the literature of the day.

THE FINANCIAL LEGISLATION OF NEW YORK .-The Legislature, now in session in Albany, has distinguished itself in a much greater degree than any preceding one. It was the first that ever accepted an invitation, extended by the Common Council of the city of New York, to "visit the institutions," drink champagne, and make speeches at the Astor House, swallow rum, brandy, and other sweet-meats on Blackwell's Island, and finish the evening by dancing with nigger wenches at the Five Points, or some other equally classic and respectable place. It has distinguished itself for its anti-slavery tendencies and its gambling propensities, and it is about to be distinguished for its financial operations. We find before the two houses and in a position of being soon acted upon, the following important financial bills, viz. :-

Proposed loan for fluishing the State canals, to the amount of.

Proposed loan for the city of New York.

Proposed lax for school purposes.

Proposed bill (or bull) to enable the Sergeantat-Arns and door-keepers to levy on the gambling establishments of New York, probably.

10,000 These important measures are now before the collection of wise heads, known as the Legislature of this State, now in solemn session in the city of Albany. In regard to the first item, we certainly think the canals ought to be completed, and ren dered available, to transact the internal commerce of the State and of the great West; but we would like to see them finished in a constitutional manner, and by means constitutionally acquired. Nor are we opposed even to increasing the State debt for that pur pose, but we want to see it done constitutionally But the way in which the Legislature are attempting to do it, is illegal, unconstitutional and atrocious. It it is necessary to raise the sum of nine millions o dollars to perfect the canals, the constitution points out the manner in which it shall be done and there is but one method of doing it, and that is to submit the question to the people in a distinct manner, in the shape of a law, to be passed upon at the polls.

So much on that point. We do not wish to see the cauals and the constitution finished at the same

In reference to the loan for the city of New York when it was first mooted, an item for paving Broad way, on the Russ system, was struck out, very much against the wishes of the people. There cannot wever, be any constitutional scruples to this loan, and besides, a new addition to the city debt of two nities to the Common Council, of providing their friends and esusins with fat jobs and juicy contracts. We have no doubt it will be passed with the same case and facility with which the Legislature passes from the Aster House to Blackwell's Island, o from Blackwell's Island to the Five Points, or from there to some worse place, during their drunken and discreditable revels in this city.

We are, and always have been, decidedly in favor

of extending the benefits and blessing of education to the youth of our country, for the education of the masses is the ark of our safety, as a nation. We would have the State dotted with schoolhouses as thickly as a plum cake is with corrants; but the expense ought to be borne equally by the whole State, and all parts of it. We believe that at present, the tax is unequal, and bears more heavily on some than others.

The gambling money movement is a lobbying neasure of finance, which was set on foot by Mr. Bull, Sergeant-at-Arms, in secret conjunction with certain parties whose names it is not necessary to mention. The system of raising money from gamblers in order to stifle legislation, is probably as constitutional as some of the schemes for increasing the State debt. In consequence of the excitement caused by the exposition of Mr. Bull's financial operations in this city, it is very probable that this gambling bill will be passed, and gambling houses will be shut up. The consequence will be that the whole business will be concentrated in the hands of a few, who will have power and influence, and corruption, and rascality, and determination enough, to carry it on in spite of law, lawyers, judges and

Such is a brief view of the morality, the honesty, the liberality, the character, the philosophy, of the present Legislature-a Legislature distinguished or anti-slavery, anti-rentism, anti-gambling, antieverything except drinking rum and dancing on the Five Points, of New York. God help this poor State! Blackwell's Island never should have let its visiters

Marine Affairs.

Saming of the Ancre.-The U. S. mail steam Aretle, Capt. Luce, sailed yesterday at noon, for Liverpool, with 124 passengers, among whom are the Hon. Samuel G. Goodrich, Consul at Paris, and family; Hon. Charles B. Haddock, Charge d'Affairs to Portugal; Rev. Dr. Chowles, of Newport, R. L. and Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe. of St. John's Church, Hartford. The names of the emainder will be found under the proper head. FOR CHARLESTON.—The steamship Southerner, Capt.

Dickinson, departed yesterday afternoon for Charleston For passengers' names, see Maritime Intelligence.

THE SUMMER ARBANGEMENTS OF THE LIVERPOOL STRAM mrs.—The Collins line have changed their days of sailing from Liverpool, from Saturday to Wednesday-the Pacific, the next after the Baltic (hourly expected) leav-ing Liverpool on Wednesday, April 9; and those from New York will leave on Saturday instead of Wednesday. The Cunard line resumed their weekly departures on the 29th uit, by the sailing on that day of the Africa for New York, to be followed by the America, for Boston, on the 5th inst., and the Asia, for New York, on the 12th.

AN INGENIOUS RUDDER.—Masters of vessels, and nautieal men generally, would do well to examine the temporury rudder of the ship Warren, Job G. Lawton, master, 107 days from Glasgow, now laying at Pine street wharf, disabled at sea by loss of rudder and foremast. They will there discover a man's ingenious mode of construct-ing a rudder at sea, which brought the ship safely into port from longitude 24. Newspapers in the State of New York.

The Secretary of State at Albany, Hon. Christ pher Morgan, has made a collection of the news papers published in this State, one of each of which is to be sent to the World's Fair, in London, and a duplicate is to be deposited in the State Library, at Albany. The following table shows the number of newspapers published in each county of the present time, compared with the number published in 1833, according to Williams' New York Annual Register for that year:-

The State of the S		No. in		70. IN	No. in
Counties.	1833.	1861.	Counties.		1851.
Albany		20	Oneida		19
Allegany	2	3	Onondaga	I	15
Broome			Ontario		. 9
attaraugu			Orleans		
ayuga		. 6	Orange		
hautauque	3		Oswego		
bemung		9	Oteego		
henango		5	Putnam		N .
linton		3	Queens		
olumbia		7	Renselaer .		
ortland		3	Richmond .		
elaware		3	Rockland		2
Jutchess		6	St. Lawrence		
rie		24	Saratoga		7
ssex			Schenectady		- 2
ranklin		2	Schoharie		
ulton	2	2	Seneca		
encsee	8		Steuben		
reene	3	3	Suffolk		9
lamilton		1	Sullivan		- 2
lerkimer	4	3	Tioga		2
efferson	5	6	Tompkins	3	- 2
lings		10			4
ewis		2	Warren		- 2
ivingston .		6	Washington		7
Madison		6	Wayne		. 6
Monroe		17	Westebester		
Montgomer	y 2	5	Wyoming	2	3
New York	60	126	Yates	***	3
Niagara	2	5			-
Total			*** **** ****	254	450

The number of daily papers published is as fol-

lows, compared with 1833, viz. New York City 13 1851. Albany Oswego Auburn Troy Rochester Buffalo Brooklyn Williamsburgh Total.....

Increase of daily papers..... The number of newspapers printed in the city of New York in 1832 was 64, and in the State, 258; and the whole number of copies issued was computed, in William's Register, for 1832, as follows:

City of New Fork.

City of New Fork.

13 18,299 1,469

Semi-weekly. 12 19,290 1,600

Weekly. 33 56,990 —

Semi-monthy. 3 3,006 —

Morthly. 3 2,000 — 10.628.600 Copies annually 16,028,000 Total in the State 258 The above shows the situation of the newspaper

press in this city and State before the establish of the New YORK HERALD, in 1835. The astonishing increase in the circulation is shown in the fact that the New York Herald alone issues annually over eleven million sheets,

being more than the whole issue of the city pressdaily, semi-weekly, weekly, semi-monthly monthly-in 1832. The daily issue of the New York city press is about 126.000, or 40,000,000 per annum, to which the weekly and other papers will probably add 7,000,000, making the grand total for the city, 47,000,000 of sheets per annum; and the whole annual issue of the press of the State may be estimated to exceed 60,000,000 of sheets. THE NEW ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICA-RAGUA .- The new route to San Francisco, via Nica-

ragua, it is now settled will be open and in complete operation by the first day of July next Public attention has often been called to this route by the press; but the company to whom belong the right of way through Nicaragua, have never until now, thought proper to communicate any of their proceedings. They preferred to remove all obstacles to the successful and speedy transit between the oceans, and, when ready, to begin trans porting passengers and freight, than to boast of that had been done by them. Mr. Vanderbilt a few week since returned from

Nicaragua, whither he went to establish a line across that isthmus. The company's arrangements are now completed, and on the first day of July next such of our citizens as desire either to go to or return from San Francisco, will be able to select this route, if they please, with the confidence that they will reach their place of destination in as

The line, we understand, is made up, for the pre-sent, as follows:—Mr. Vanderbilt is to run a line of steamers, of the first class, (among which is the celebrated Prometheus) between New York and San Juan de Nicaragua. From the latter place the passengers will go in steamboats constructed for the purpose, up the river San Juan to the lake, thence across the lake to Virgin Bay, and thence by a good road, built by the company, to San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, a distance of twelve miles and thirty chains. Thus, the entire land transit between New York and California will be reduced to the short space of twelve miles.

On the Pacific Ocean our enterprising citizen, Mr. William H. Brown, has entered into a contract to run, between San Juan del Sur and San Francisco, the steamers Pacific, Capt. Bailey, and the Inde pendence, (both of which are now on their way,) and one now building, and to be shortly completed, to be called the San Francisco.

These steamers are all new, and two of them have already carned reputations for speed second only to the Prometheus. Mr. Vanderbilt is also building a new steamer for this line, at the yard of Mr. J. Simonson; and we have reason to believe that ere long, we shall have a weekly line between New York and San Francisco, via Nicaragua. The more routes we may have to the Pacific the

better it will be for the public. There is nothing like competition in this, as in all other business. Numerous complaints have been made by travellers of the inconveniences to which they are subjected of the inconveniences to which they are subjected in going to and returning from California, which competition will no doubt remedy. We therefore rejoice at the prospect of soon having another line in operation between New York and our new State on the Pacific.

INTERESTING FROM THE MORMONS AT SALT LAKE -We have received three numbers of a weekly newspaper published at the City of the Great Salt Lake, in Utah Territory. It contains eight pages, about eight by ten inches each, and is conducted with considerable energy. We publish elsewhere, all the chief news which it contains, together with several of the advertisements, which show to the render that the Mormon people are intent upon building up this territory upon a true business principle. The extracts are interesting and worthy of general attention.

Police Intelligence.

Violent Asseult with a Kinje-Intent to take Life.—Officers Kevlin and McDermott, of the Sixth ward police, arrested a man by the name of William Heyland, on a charge of violently assaulting, with a large carving kuife. Theodore Anthony, Inflicting a severe cut on the arm and shoulder, also on the lip and forchead. The wounds were considered very dangerous and may possibly cause death. Some difficulty occurred between the pastics in Cow Bay, on the Five Points, which lead to the vicient assault. The intention of Heyland, it is alleged, was to take the life of Anthony on the spot, which he would undoubtedly have accomplished had he not been stopped by persons near him, by which his numberous design was frustrated. The injured man was conveyed to the City Hospital. The accused was locked up in the Tembs by Justice Obsern to answer the charge.

Charge of Stealing a Watch.—An individual exiled Win. Cunningham was arrested, yesterday, by officer Keily, of the Fourth ward, on a charge of stealing a gold watch valued at \$50, the property of Henry Wilson. The accused was conveyed before Justice Obsern, who detained him for a further hearing.

Charge of Stealing Wagen Springs.—Officer Gantz arrested two men, called David Straits and John Johnson, when the effect edected in the act of stealing three wagen springs, valued at \$50, the property of Isane Sutten. Justice Tingson committed the two accused parties to answer the charge.

New York Town Elect Kino's Cetaire — Supervisors.—The following is the liof supervisors elected, so far as ascertained:—
Platfands.—John A. Voorhees, democrat. re-elected.
Rew Utrecht.—Tunis G. Bergen, democrat. re-elected
Gravesend, S.W.—Bernadus J. Ryder, whig, re-elected
Flatbush.—James V. Schoommaker, democrat.
Justices of the Peace.—W. H. Suydam, whig; Jonatha
M. Torbell, democrat.
Constables.—Geo. R. Cestine and John Morrell.
The election in Williamsburg takes place on Tuesdater, which, with Bushwick, will complete the election
for this county.

Drafts, Notes and Birls on New Orleans

The Panorama of the Ware for Libe Bungary, Italy, and the city of Rome, will be apon chibition this evening, at Stoppant Hall. This pictur trendy delighted erouds in Philadelphia and Newark.

Watt's Nervous Antidote.—I helieve my rife was afflicted, worse than any body else could have considered, worse than any body else could have considered. I shall be prend to give any one an account of his wonder working medicine. M. E. Bethwick, Second count, between Twenty-accepts and Twenty-eighth etrects.

Phrenology .- Mr. Fowler has just return the city, after an absonce of several months. He may

Country Merchants requiring any articles the Billinery line, can feed a much larger and better actions at Mrs. Grown. 2013 Broadway, than at any other once in this city. Ladies Bounets and Dress Cap. either the description of which the city.

John Recce, Amethoneer.—James Co il give prompt and faithful attention to the sale of it old Franting at the excidences of families, or will p for sale at his especious rooms, 377 and 379 Broadway or of White street. Cash advances on all consignmen

have to call the attention of the trade to choice assortings to five-geom Engraviors. Intest publications of the day. G. & Ce. in agramants to supply the trade with every trials, imported direct from London asso-Daguerreotypes .- Much neise is m ort new the cheap pictures great artists, said criments, the cheap pictures, but out of all the humbing and reacher are four Ministures made and exhibited, HOLNES, No. 29 Brandway.

" Hats Off:" Is a common cry in crowded For Rain or Shine-Impenetrable althe to

Unredeemed Pledges .- 300 Frock and Sack coats, \$2 to \$5: 30 dress coats, \$2 to \$5: 300 hosiness coats \$1 50 to \$5: 3,000 pairs caseliners ponts, \$1 to \$1 2,000 cent assorted, 50 cents to \$2. Corner of Nassau and Blockman Bogle's Electric Hair Dye is entirely free

from all ingredients which can injure the hair or sain; it effect in dyoing the hair is magioni, and a basectifet black or brown is produced on the instant, while the hair is made softer and slikler by the operation. This, with Boyle's Hyperion Fluid, for the hair, and Shaving Songs, is sold by Sahits. Ho Fulton street, Roshiton, Clark & Co. 273 Broadbay, Brigham C. Day, Pearl street, and druggiets generally. Gourand's Liquid Hair Dye will convert

gray or red hair to a jet black or brown, the instant it is applied, literally dying the hair the instant it is applied, without staining the skin. Warranted, or no pay taken. Found only at Dr. Felin Gourand's old established depot, 67 Walkes street, first store from Broadway.

Phalon's Magic Hair Bye, to color the halv or whiskers, the moment it is applied, without injury to the hair or skin. It can be wanted immediately without distant-ing the color, and has no had oder. It is applied, or sold, at Phalon's Wig and Touper manufactory, IW Brondway. For sale in the city and country by druggists generally. Hair Dye.—Batchelor's Instantaneous Li guid Hair Dye, so celebrated in London, Paris, Rostor Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, etc., can only be pre-tored genuine at the manufactory, 4 Wall street, New York

Gouraud's Italian Medicated Soap cures impies, freekles, eruptions, chape, &c. Pourie Subtile cradientes hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, for pale lips and checks. Hair Restorative, Lily White, &c., as the old established depot, 67 Walker street, near Broadway, and 7. R. Callender, 8. South Third street, Philosophia.

Wigs and Toupees.—Persons wishing a very superior Wig or Toupes should call at Batchelor's celebrated Wig factory, No. 4 Wall street. They will find he perfectly understands all their requirements; no matter how difficult, he never fails to fit the head, in fact he knows his business, and make a business of it. Copy his address, and give him a call.

Wigs and Toupees,-Citizens and Strangers are invited to examine the beautiful Wigs and Tuppegs manufactured by Medhurst & Meard. 27 Madee lans. N. Y., and National Rotel, Washington. D. C. Warranted a per-fect fit, and not to shrink or change color. Also, Braide of long Hair, Frant Braide, &c. Call at the unantisense held of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Sup-

porters, suspensory bandages, &c.—The largest and best as sortment in this city. Over thirty different kinds of trusses, Fitch's, Gay's, Phelps', Chapin's and Hard's Abdominal Sup-porters; a uniscous assortment of Shoulder Beacos. For sale wholesale and retail by C. H. Ring, 192 Broadway. The Human System, like a clock, requires

Corns removed in a few moments, free

Hutchings' Vegetable Dyspepsia Bitters...

This preparation is the least medicine for Dynapseis over known. It curses the severest causes in a slowt time. It is also a valuable spring medicament, for the general diseases attendant to this season of the year. Principal office, 122 Fulton street. Price per large bottle 50 cents.

Rheumatism, Pains and Stiffness in the Joint, swelling of the mercular substances near them, and other distressing symptoms too well known to mend description, may be effectually removed by Ring's Communical distribution of Potasco, Sarrangarilla and Yellow Dock Reet, Prepared and for sale by C. H. Ring, 12 Broadway.

ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY. THE TELEGRAPH. YORK AND NEW ENGLAND TELEGRAPH CO

The annual meeting of Stockhelders of the New York and New England Telegraph Company will be bold at Heward Blotel, corner of Broadway and Maiden Lanc, and welock, P. M., on Wednesday, 16th instant. MARSHALL LEFFERTS, President. MUSICAL.

THEODORE EISPELD'S THIRD AND LAST CLASSI

A cal Quartette Scirce, will take place at the Apella resear. 10 Broadway, on Saturday evening, April 5th, 16th. Planust Mr. H. C. Timm: Vocalists, Mr. Ph. Mayer and Mr. J. Bouter. The principal pieces are composed by Hayda, Mozart, Spohr and Mcndelscohn. See small bills. HORN & WHITE'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA HOUSE open Every Night, No. 450 Breadway, bur dones from Grand effect. Crand afternoon polarmance every Wednesday and Saturday at 3 o'clock.

K ERKSIEG & BREUSING, IMPORTERS OF MUSIC.

421 Broadway, offer for sale a large quantity of foreign
Rusic, Vocal and Instrumental, of the late Mr. Char. F.
Hoyer's ctock, at greatly reduced prices, from 20 to 75 per
cent. Catalogues may be had on application, and cent by
mail.

A N ENTIRELY NEW #14 OCTAVE PLANOFORTE, reserved case, of excellent tone and finish, is for each very low by KERKSIEU & BRECSING, important of foreign nursie, 421 Broadway.

A NEW MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, Mexico, Central America, West India Islands, &c. Showing the new boundaries of California, Utah, New Mexico and Texas, as defined by recent acts of Congress, the routes overland and by the Inthus to California and Oregon, and all the American and British Mail Steamship routes throughout the West Indias. Published by J. M. ATWOOD, 19 Beckman street. Frice in cevers 50 cents.

A UTOGRAPH LETTERS OF JAY, HABILTON, ROBT. A Crockap's Lerrace And Curiosity Shop. Also all the cheap publications of the day, Scrap Prints, for Engravings rare old Books, and the lext of the new Books; all sorts of literary gems and curiosities bought and sold. All persons are requested to call and examine the stock.

JOHN P. NEAGLE, 102 Nascon street.

PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

PRENCH PAPER HANGINGS—SOLOHON & HART, 23 Broadway, invite the attention of the trade and the public generally to their extensive and superb assortment of French Paper Hangings and Horders, which they do not sale, wholesale and retail, lower than any other house in the city. Contrastly on hand, rich Lace and Huelin Cetains, Corniers, Bands, Fins, Furniture Coverings, Cortain materials and Spholstery goods of every description.

PAPER HANGINGS.—THOMAS PAYE & CO., NO. 436
Pearl street, near Chatham, imposters and manufacturers, have on hand the largest and hest assorted stocked Paper Hangings of every description in the city, which they offer at wholesale and retail at manufacturers' prices. Particular attention is given to the city trade, and the best worknown are employed to heap papers.